



MUNICIPAL



# Counsellor

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October, 1959

## WINTER WORKS PROGRAM REPEATED

### SAME TERMS AS LAST YEAR

For the second year in a row the Provincial Government will pay 25 per cent of the payroll costs of approved winter works projects undertaken by Alberta's municipalities. This was announced recently by Hon. A.J. Hooke, Minister of Municipal Affairs and Acting Premier. This year's program will run from December 1, 1959, to April 30, 1960.

The Municipal Winter Works Incentive Program, initiated last year as an aid to relieve seasonal unemployment, will be carried out during the 1959-60 season on practically the same terms as before. Ottawa will assume fifty per cent of the labor costs involved, and with the Province picking up a further 25 per cent, the municipalities taking advantage of the program will be responsible for the remaining 25 per cent. In addition, municipal authorities will of course pay for the materials and all costs other than approved labor costs required to carry out their chosen works.

To assist in financing the program, the provincial government will make loans available at interest rates similar to those set by the Municipal Financing Corporation.

The Minister said it was anticipated there would be even greater participation in the plan this winter than last, and added that the Province was pleased that the plan was being continued this year. He noted that while the program was designed primarily to provide off-season employment, the projects undertaken by municipalities were essential works which would have to be done under any circumstances.

Projects would again be subject to the approval of officials in the Department of Municipal Affairs and all approved applications from municipalities will be forwarded to Ottawa for final approval. Scope of the projects which could be undertaken included:

- (a) The construction and major improvement of municipal roads, streets, sidewalks, bridges and underpasses.
- (b) The construction and major improvement of municipal water, sewage and storm sewage facilities not including buildings.
- (c) The construction and development of municipal parks and municipal playgrounds, separate or in municipal parks, but not including school playgrounds.

Mr. Hooke revealed that a substantial number of enquiries had already been received from municipalities anxious to get the go-ahead signal for local projects under the federal-provincial-municipal program. He said all municipalities in the Province would be receiving official notification through the mails during the next few days. ●

### 1958-59 WORKS SUMMARIZED

Total wage bill of the municipal winter works program for 1958-59 exceeded \$2,138,000 according to a summary released this month by W.D. Isbister, Assistant Chief Municipal Inspector, who administered the program on behalf of the Province. Federal Government share was \$1,069,000. The Province paid over \$500,000 and the municipalities the balance. The files for 1958-59, he said, are now closed.

(More on Page 8)

ELIZABETH THE SECOND, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom, Canada and Her other Realms and Territories QUEEN, Head of the Commonwealth, Defender of the Faith.

To All To Whom these Presents shall come or whom the same may in anywise concern,—

GREETING:

## A Proclamation

W. R. JACKETT,  
Deputy Attorney General,  
Canada.

WHEREAS authoritative statistics compiled and published by the Dominion Fire Commissioner show that during the past ten years, seven hundred and twelve thousand fires in Canada have taken five thousand three hundred and fifty-five lives, seriously injured at least sixteen thousand other persons and destroyed property valued at one billion twenty-six million and five hundred thousand dollars.

AND WHEREAS such losses are increasing year by year;

AND WHEREAS humanitarian and economic considerations imperatively demand that improved fire prevention measures be undertaken to prevent this economic waste and tragic loss of life in order that the nation's prosperity may be maintained;

AND WHEREAS it is desirable that the attention of the public be directed to the extent and underlying causes of the preventable loss of life and property by fire and to the best and most practicable means for its control and that a specific period of the year be set apart and properly designated for the dissemination of such information;

NOW KNOW YE THAT WE, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council for Canada, have thought fit to designate and do designate the week commencing

**SUNDAY, THE FOURTH OF OCTOBER, AND ENDING ON  
SATURDAY, THE TENTH OF OCTOBER**

IN THE PRESENT YEAR AS

## FIRE PREVENTION WEEK

and We do recommend to all Our Loving Subjects that at some time during that week as may be found most practicable:—

1. All dwellings, public buildings, stores, warehouses, factories, farms, mines and forests be carefully inspected by their occupants and all conditions likely to cause or promote the spread of fire be removed.
2. All theatres, hotels, hospitals, institutional and assembly buildings be inspected and provision made for all changes necessary to protect the occupants in case of fire.
3. Fire drills be held for the children in all schools, for the inmates of all institutions, and for the employees in all factories, in order that a greater degree of safety be ensured by acquainting the occupants with the best and most expeditious mode of exit in time of danger.
4. Special instruction on the subject of fire prevention be given by the teachers and by municipal officials in the schools and that such appropriate literature as may be made available be distributed to the pupils.
5. Federal, Provincial and Municipal authorities endeavour, by means of public meetings, the press, television, radio broadcasts, specially prepared motion pictures or otherwise as may to them seem most fit, to impress upon the citizens the national importance of protecting life, property and natural resources from loss by fire.

OF ALL WHICH Our Loving Subjects and all others whom these Presents may concern are hereby required to take notice and to govern themselves accordingly.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed. WITNESS: Our Right Trusty and Well-beloved Counsellor, VINCENT MASSEY, Member of Our Order of the Companions of Honour, Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of Canada.

AT OUR GOVERNMENT HOUSE, in Our City of Ottawa, this twenty-second day of June in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and fifty-nine and in the eighth year of Our Reign.

C. STEIN,  
Under Secretary of State.

## TWO DATES TO REMEMBER

The fifty-fifth annual convention of the Union of Alberta Municipalities will be held in the Palliser Hotel, Calgary, on October 29 and 30. This reminder comes from E. Newman, Red Deer, Secretary-Treasurer of the Union.

Preparations are also in full swing (according to Mrs. M. Smith, Secretary-Treasurer) for the fifty-first annual convention of the Alberta Association of Municipal Districts. This will be held at the MacDonald Hotel, Edmonton, November 17th to 20th.

Both conventions are of major importance to all public officials engaged in the administration of municipal affairs in the Province of Alberta. Full programs are being arranged and a large attendance at each convention is expected. ●



# THE SECOND PAGE . . .

## THE DESERTED VILLAGE (1770)

Sweet Auburn! parent of the blissful hour,  
Thy glades forlorn confess the tyrant's power.  
Here, as I take my solitary rounds,  
Amidst thy tangling walks and ruin'd grounds,  
And, many a year elapsed, return to view  
Where once the cottage stood, the hawthorn grew.  
Remembrance wakes with all her busy train,  
Swells at my breast, and turns the past to pain.  
- Oliver Goldsmith

## CENTRES DYING OUT?

SASKATOON - Professor William Baker, director of community planning for the University of Saskatchewan, says two-thirds of Saskatchewan's 1,500 communities won't exist in 30 years if the present trend continues.

Professor Baker told the annual meeting of the United Church Lay Members Association in June that at least this many communities show signs of stagnation. Residents felt their town had no future and this was one factor that contributed to the downfall of the small community.

Another damaging factor was the tendency of large-acreage farmers to buy up land and then start trading with large centres, depriving small communities of much-needed business.

Professor Baker said mainstreet business competition is preventing the solving of some community problems. He also asked that churches resolve the differences among various congregations. There is a great deal of overlapping in some communities, Professor Baker said, and this means no church has enough members to accomplish much.

Youth in small communities is being harmed by the lax attitude of adults, Professor Baker said. Young persons were moving away from home, contributing to the downfall of rural communities.  
(Edmonton Journal)

## HERE TO STAY

We've been an ardent fan of the small town for a long time. We know life in little places and we like it. Compared to the leisurely pace of the average village or town, the hustle and roaring of the city leaves much to be desired.

That's why Professor Baker's pessimistic predictions (reprinted above) comes to us in the nature of a shock. He predicts that by 1989 some one thousand Saskatchewan communities won't exist "if the present trend continues". A pretty doleful prospect?

Professor Baker is talking about Saskatchewan, we know, but we've been wondering if he has a message for Alberta. The influences gnawing away at those towns next door may not stop at the border.

There's the motor car and the paved highway, for example. Here are irresistible reasons why local citizens leave home to seek bargains in the supermarket. High freight rates and small scale turnover are extremely hard facts of life in any town. Both here and in Saskatchewan.

On the other hand, in Alberta our population figures show a reasonably healthy growth in almost every village and town in the Province. We also know that new villages are being incorporated and others are being raised to town status much as usual. The installation of sewer and water in all but a handful of our local centres should also prove that the villages and towns of Alberta are here to stay.

All in all, whatever happens in Saskatchewan over the next thirty years, we don't think Professor Baker was thinking of Alberta. We sincerely hope he's wrong about Saskatchewan too. We like small towns. We hope they'll be with us for a long time yet.

\* \* \* \*

"How's Henry getting along at school, Eph?"  
"Not so good, George. Tells me they are learnin' him to spell taters with a 'p'."

## REPEAT PERFORMANCE

For those liable to be laid off their jobs at the first flake of snow, the news that we're going to have another go at the Municipal Winter Works Incentive Program will prove most heartening. "Do It Now" campaigns have been popular enough and slightly effective for several years, but the current program (with the weight of federal, provincial and municipal influence behind it) is of course in a class by itself.

Now we like big shovels and big machines. And you can number us early among those who oppose making work just to keep people busy ... or even for the purpose of supplying them with pocket money. But the Winter Works plan goes far beyond any such objective. Most of all it envisions year-round, uninterrupted progress. It is based on the premise (consciously or otherwise) that there is so much to be done in these parts that we should keep right on keeping on ... even when it's cold outside. In a word it established the concept that hibernation, while good for bears, is bad for people.

We suspect the first year's experience surprised even the sponsors of the plan with the variety of projects and the volume of work which was found possible. Some 282 projects were undertaken in Alberta communities, the total payroll exceeded \$2,138,000 and the amount of work accomplished during the 173,505 man-days involved left nothing to be desired. These statistics (it goes without saying) reflect a quickened pulse for nearly every section of our economy.

Alberta municipalities are to be congratulated upon the enthusiasm with which they stepped into the program last year. When all is said and done, it's a local show, because if the municipalities don't do anything, nothing is done. Thus for the way it stimulates local initiative, if for no other reason, we like it.

Not many will dispute the fact that the Municipal Winter Works Incentive Program was an outstanding success last year. Like we said, citizens otherwise forced to liquidate their summer savings against a long cold winter will be pleased to hear that it's coming again. ●

## THE CHANGING SCENE

The following changes should be made in the list of municipal officials:

VILLAGE OF BAWLF	
Mayor .....	C.M. Paulsen
VILLAGE OF CARMANGAY	
Secretary-Treasurer .....	Mrs. E.M. McIntyre
SUMMER VILLAGE OF EDMONTON BEACH	
Mayor .....	C. Smith, 11436-72 Street, Edmonton.
Secretary-Treasurer .....	C.D. Denny, 9017-98 Street, Edmonton.
VILLAGE OF HALKIRK	
Secretary-Treasurer .....	E. Emmett
SUMMER VILLAGE OF ITASKA BEACH	
Mayor .....	S. Turner, 5352-111 Avenue, Edmonton.
VILLAGE OF MIRROR	
Secretary-Treasurer .....	C.E. McDonald
VILLAGE OF ONOWAY	
Secretary-Treasurer .....	Mrs. E. Yoeman
TOWN OF BEVERLY	
Secretary-Treasurer .....	J. Batty, 3812-118 Avenue, Beverly.
TOWN OF BOW ISLAND	
Secretary-Treasurer .....	S.A. Bent
TOWN OF McLENNAN	
Secretary-Treasurer .....	Mrs. J.T. Van Elslande
COUNTY OF GRANDE PRAIRIE No. 1	
Chairman .....	G.R. Johnson, La Glace.

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The Alberta Municipal Councillor,  
Department of Municipal Affairs,  
Edmonton, Alberta.



WE ASKED FOR IT . . . SO IN THEIR OWN WORDS

(WITH A HEAP OF PRAISE AND A DASH OF CRITICISM) . . . HERE IS A

# REPORT FROM THE COUNTIES

BY FOUR COUNTY SECRETARY-TREASURERS

(Note: Believing it high time for another look at Alberta counties, we asked the secretary-treasurers for "a completely frank appraisal of conditions" as they saw them. We invited them to choose their own terms but hoped they would tell us (a) why their district became a county and (b) how it is working out.

The initial replies—sans identification—appear below.)

\* \* \* \*

In reply to your request for an appraisal of the conditions under the County System, it is rather difficult to do this as we have only been a County for one and a half years.

Possibly the biggest factor suggesting the formation of the County was financial. Under the Municipal system the largest expenditure that had to be provided for from current taxation was Education, but the Municipal Council had no say in the expenditure, further the School Board were badly handicapped because the only money they had to work on was from the requisitions.

The result was that whenever there was capital expenditure to be made they had to float debentures and that is a very expensive way to do building; when the County was formed it had to take over unpaid debentures for school building purposes of \$390,000.00 and the total payment with interest will amount to \$1,220,000.00.

Since then the County has had to provide for further building amounting to roughly \$200,000.00 but this has been managed without floating debentures and without increasing the total mill rate.

With regard to general school administration the relations with the school staffs are excellent and the Principals are working along with the County in keeping their demands for their various requirements within the budgets set. Apparently this had not been the case previously but it appears to be quite acceptable to Principals and they are co-operating very willingly.

With regard to the Hospital there was not much change except that it has now become a Municipal Hospital, which would probably have happened anyhow. The County is however benefitting here too, as under the County Act the Council appoint the members of the Board thus saving a probable annual election to that Board.

As far as Public Works Administration and other responsibilities of a Municipality there has not been a great deal of change, perhaps the greatest benefit here from the County System is that it has greatly widened the view of the Councillors; in planning road work for instance it is not just a question of getting residents roads but rather obtaining through communications so that a general route can be obtained without a lot of back tracking.

There is no doubt that the County System does make far greater demands on the Councillors than the Municipal System, they have to give far more time to the work and they also have to be able to grasp far more situations than could arise in just Municipal work. Fortunately the men are available and are willing to give the necessary time to the work as well as study the various ramifications of all their duties.

Nothing has happened in the short life of this County on which to base any disadvantages of the system; there may be some but they have not become apparent.

\* \* \* \*

The County System is the beginning of having one local government for all local purposes. School and Municipal are closely related due to road and vaning problems. The County can give you close co-ordination between these two local governing bodies, but I must state that the County gets credit for many things (such as new schools or a project in road construction) that could be done just as well under separate governments. Actually, a County system operates on the basis of a Municipal Government and a School Division. The only area which is affected greatly, is office administration, membership

on each committee, and elections. At the time of our plebiscite there were many letters written to the paper giving the pros and cons for the County system. I observed at the time that not one item in any of the letters actually applied to the County system. The same criticism or praise could have existed had we still been a Division or Municipality.

Some of the criticism as I see it is the dividing of the Councillors into Committees. Personalities are involved here and this is always a poor thing. Any system is only good as the will of the Councillors to make it so. I doubt if this discord has ever affected the educational system. Electors tend to vote in a Municipal type of man. This could be a big factor in weakening our educational set up if it was done in all divisions. Administration sometimes suffers due to a broader field of endeavor for office work.

Some points in favor of the County system could be as follows:

(a) School representatives have an influence in the whole field of local government. They even assist in social welfare, health and taxation.

(b) They definitely have a strong voice in public works recommendations to be undertaken.

(c) A County system forces general administration (greater supervision?) in most activities of School or Municipal affairs. This may be an advantage or disadvantage according to the opinion of each Councillor.

\* \* \* \*

We have found in this County that we are able to give better service to ratepayers. The co-ordination of all services makes this possible. There is no line of demarcation between any service as far as administration, maintenance, repair, etc. is concerned. Everybody does everything that is required of them in the operation of a County as a whole.

I might mention too that in the Council and the School Committee the same spirit of co-operation is also evidenced. In spite of a lot of statements that are made to the contrary, it is quite evident here that education benefits under the County system. As an example, each Councillor is responsible for the transportation of school children in his own division. It therefore stands to reason that his road program is co-ordinated with the school bus routes.

It can also be said that any town and village within a County derives a lot of benefit by inclusion in the education system of the County. We have one town and 3 villages and the requisition in comparison to the number of children attending is far below what they would have to pay on their own, in fact, it would not pay the salary of the teachers.

We have operated for 6 years and have never heard anything but favorable comments. Our Council of 9 has always worked well together and have done a lot towards the successful operation of the County. The town and village representatives on the School Committee have always been very co-operative and worked in harmony with the Council in developing a good school system. We have built 4 new centralized schools and are now building additions to two others. We have taken over about 50% of the contract bus routes and now operate County buses on them for less money. The children are getting a better service by this method.

Our road program has gone ahead and as I said before is better adapted to the school bus system.

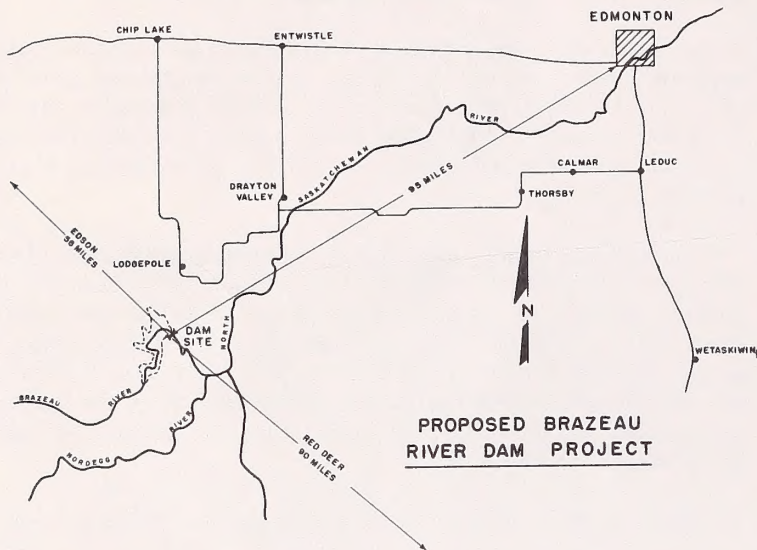
We have been very fortunate in the type of councillors we have had and also the type of office staff, etc. Finally, under the County System of Government, it may not be any cheaper, but the ratepayer gets a lot more for his tax dollar in the way of service. (To Page 4)



...FROM "FARM LIGHT &amp; POWER"

# THE BRAZEAU RIVER DAM

## \$45,000,000 PROJECT NOW UNDER WAY



An early start on the \$45,000,000 Brazeau River Hydro Development in Alberta has been announced by Calgary Power Limited. The project is located on the big bend at the Brazeau River 95 miles south-west of Edmonton, in the heart of heavy forest and muskeg country which, until a few years ago, had not been seen by many white men.

Initial development and construction of the big bend site will include:

- \* A 10,000,000 cubic yard earthfilled dam two miles long
- \* A reservoir in the Brazeau valley which will contain 900,000 acre-feet of usable storage with an area of 37 square miles
- \* A twelve mile long canal below the dam which will convey water to the power houses on the Brazeau River about 6 miles west on the junction with the North Saskatchewan
- \* A pumping station at the main dam to pump water from the reservoir to the canal
- \* A concrete spillway adjacent to the pumping station
- \* A power house that will contain initially a 200,000 horsepower generating unit.

A head of 400 feet will be developed at the turbines. Three additional units could be added to the plant, possibly more.

The capital required for the initial development of the big bend site on the Brazeau will be some \$45,000,000. It is estimated that each 200,000 horsepower unit added to the plant will cost some \$10,000,000, including transmission lines.

### FOUR YEARS TO COMPLETE

The work will take four years to complete and it is expected that the plant's first unit will provide some peaking capacity in the late autumn of 1963. As the reservoir would not have filled completely by the fall of 1963, there would only be a limited amount of water available to increase the flow of the North Saskatchewan during the winter of 1963-64. A full reservoir would be available the following winter of 1964-65.

During the last two years, Calgary Power Limited engineers have carried out preliminary investigations of the site, located on the big bend of the Brazeau, a tributary of the North Saskatchewan River. These investigations included stream flow studies, topographical surveys, drilling and soil testing. Much work has still to be done in testing the soils to be used and the foundation conditions that have been encountered. This work is necessary before active construction can begin. Final designs have not been made and planning is still in the preliminary stages so no contracts have as yet been let.

### LOW COST POWER

The Brazeau hydro plant, in meeting the widely variable loads represented by residential and commercial consumers in the villages, towns and cities of Alberta, will help to keep power costs down. The project is one of the keys to the continued production of low cost power. This type of peak power hydro installation operated in con-

junction with thermal plants, such as the Wabamun plant which produces some of the lowest base load energy in North America, will assure Alberta power consumers of an adequate supply of low cost power.

The capacity initially being planned for the plant is 200,000 horsepower. The plant is capable of being expanded at least four times this amount. When initial construction and development are completed it will be possible to study more closely what the ultimate capacity of the plant might be.

The company is going ahead with the project now for the following reasons:

(a) The Provincial Government considers that a reservoir on the North Saskatchewan to catch spring and summer runoff will assist industry and relieve the pollution problem on the river if the storage water is discharged during the low winter flow period.

(b) As the company had already carried out extensive preliminary studies at the big bend site with the view to eventually developing it as a hydro power site for peak power loads and as the Brazeau represents some 25 percent of the flow of the North Saskatchewan at Edmonton, the Brazeau development appears to be one of the best ways of coping with the need for a larger supply of water for industry and for the pollution problem.

(c) As the power from the plant would be for peak loads and as peak loads in these latitudes occur during the winter months, the water stored in the reservoir could be used for the generation of power and simultaneously to augment approximately five times the natural winter flow of the North Saskatchewan through Edmonton and downstream of the city.

### MANY BENEFITS

The development of the big bend site on the Brazeau will eventually open a whole new era to the people of Alberta. Roads will probably be built as the need indicates to make this new area accessible.

New opportunities will be created for industrial development, particularly for the timber and tourist industries.

With the greater winter flows on the North Saskatchewan, more industries and communities will be able to establish themselves along its banks attracted by an adequate water supply near a rapidly developing market area.

\* \* \* \*

Construction costs of Alberta's 67-mile section of four lane divided highway between Red Deer and Calgary averaged slightly in excess of \$200,000 per mile.

### REPORT FROM THE COUNTIES (From Page 3)

\* \* \* \*

The Council of the former M.D. decided, after the Alberta Association of Municipal Districts Convention in Calgary in 1957, to apply for county status. This, I believe, the result of addresses from four or five cabinet ministers who all seemed to stress the advantages of the county system.

As far as I am concerned, and I believe that the councillors as well as ratepayers and teachers agree with me, the county system of local government has worked out very well. We have no major problems and, as far as I can ascertain, all concerned seem to be satisfied.

Our schools are getting as much attention as under the previous system. All members of the Council are old municipal councillors and I give them a lot of credit for the way in which they assumed the responsibility of the schools.

Should this short report not be sufficient please let me know and I will try to enlarge on the subject as much as you require.



VILLAGES OF ALBERTA

COMPARISON OF GRANTS AND TAXES FOR 1958

COMPILED BY T.D.BRUCE, STATISTICIAN, D.M.A.

1958 COMPARISON OF GRANTS AND TAXES IN VILLAGES

	DIRECT GRANTS				INDIRECT GRANTS				Total 1958 Tax Levy	Total Grants and Taxes	% of Grants to Total
	Public Wel- fare Assis- tance Act	Home for the Aged and Infirm Act	Municipalities Assistance Act Grant	Other	School Operational	School Capital	Hospital	Total 1958 Grants			
Acme	343.50	-	3,198.35	-	6,249.79	3,764.93	3,796.00	17,352.39	21,298.65	38,651.24	44.90
Airdrie	-	-	3,683.05	-	4,667.52	2,100.64	4,303.00	14,754.21	13,659.25	28,413.46	51.93
Albion Beach S. V.	-	-	10,461.77	-	26,473.23	5,207.33	11,269.00	53,011.33	25,909.23	81,920.58	68.37
Alx	104.00	4.14	6,620.57	-	12,376.42	6,802.53	7,735.00	35,642.86	38,048.08	73,690.94	48.37
Alliance	-	-	3,347.81	-	10,141.21	1,955.99	4,069.00	19,544.01	25,559.05	45,103.06	43.33
Amisk	-	-	1,722.57	-	3,732.94	732.55	1,989.00	9,177.06	6,647.05	14,824.11	55.16
Andrew	-	-	6,646.20	969.02	20,672.27	18,613.67	7,626.00	54,929.16	37,746.03	92,675.19	59.27
Arrowwood	200.85	-	2,623.02	295.02	4,772.94	3,120.00	3,120.00	12,098.75	9,866.06	21,964.81	55.08
Barons	1,947.86	-	3,826.95	-	7,879.24	1,086.92	4,576.00	18,230.03	34,425.98	52,656.03	34.62
Bashaw	660.72	-	6,586.83	1,952.24	20,211.84	-	7,761.00	37,172.63	38,385.74	75,558.37	49.20
Bawlf	-	-	3,226.95	910.32	9,634.14	-	3,731.00	17,502.41	13,609.96	31,112.37	56.26
Beiseker	885.83	-	3,467.90	-	6,417.56	2,888.38	4,173.00	17,832.97	29,431.46	47,264.43	37.73
Bellevue	704.75	-	15,065.45	-	33,205.61	-	17,394.00	66,370.01	58,980.09	125,350.10	52.95
Bentley	-	-	5,972.05	-	11,603.19	8,394.59	6,966.00	33,137.93	29,691.96	62,829.51	52.74
Berwyn	-	330.83	3,992.90	-	16,093.11	1,731.19	4,534.00	26,802.03	20,509.72	47,311.75	56.65
Big Valley	-	-	5,243.07	-	8,206.64	2,999.18	6,032.00	22,480.89	20,187.96	42,668.85	52.69
Bittern Lake	-	-	638.10	54.74	2,483.03	-	585.00	3,750.87	3,346.38	7,107.25	52.92
Blackfalds	291.56	-	3,829.86	-	5,495.41	3,908.46	4,420.00	17,945.29	12,794.03	30,739.32	58.38
Blackie	-	-	2,262.49	-	3,959.93	3,094.06	2,678.00	11,994.48	11,803.21	23,797.69	50.40
Bonnyville Beach S. V.	-	-	656.08	-	2,493.28	273.98	741.00	4,164.34	1,072.00	5,236.34	79.53
Botha	637.00	-	1,290.87	-	2,700.58	986.95	1,508.00	7,123.40	5,485.50	12,608.90	56.50
Bowden	1,462.12	-	4,924.17	-	11,663.88	5,795.35	5,668.00	29,513.52	24,014.89	53,528.41	55.14
Boyle	-	-	3,513.04	-	37,839.98	21,609.87	4,173.00	67,135.89	28,893.92	96,029.81	69.91
Bruderheim	242.00	-	3,150.89	710.37	12,309.28	10,977.29	7,300.00	31,159.83	15,559.04	46,718.87	66.70
Breden	1,410.67	-	6,495.31	312.12	6,929.82	3,084.62	7,358.00	25,590.54	18,891.92	44,482.46	57.53
Burdett	408.00	-	2,514.14	-	3,515.46	2,000.00	2,925.00	11,362.60	12,635.00	23,997.60	47.34
Carbon	1,776.54	-	3,858.00	-	7,463.40	4,496.05	4,602.00	22,195.99	25,847.50	48,043.49	46.20
Carmangay	-	-	3,313.65	-	4,986.49	1,136.01	3,887.00	13,325.15	16,852.60	30,177.75	44.16
Caroline	267.00	267.27	3,415.69	-	11,815.38	1,683.16	3,848.00	21,296.50	9,273.64	30,570.14	69.66
Carstairs	1,009.31	-	5,178.22	-	15,171.10	4,071.81	6,214.00	31,644.44	43,308.29	74,952.73	42.22
Castle Island S. V.	-	-	290.41	-	572.33	104.67	325.00	1,292.41	845.60	2,138.01	60.44
Cayley	-	-	1,619.05	-	2,523.69	1,971.86	1,898.00	8,012.60	7,171.53	15,184.13	52.80
Cereal	797.60	-	1,742.11	-	5,968.36	1,266.45	2,002.00	11,776.52	7,548.00	19,324.52	60.94
Champion	1,007.98	591.44	4,450.08	-	6,836.08	1,556.75	5,226.00	19,668.33	24,218.03	43,886.36	44.82
Chauvin	255.14	-	3,876.16	-	11,452.46	1,656.35	4,589.00	21,829.11	21,194.09	43,023.20	50.74
Chinook	-	-	1,753.73	-	5,819.77	1,234.92	2,002.00	10,810.42	5,413.70	16,224.12	66.63
Chipman	-	-	2,216.77	372.35	8,161.99	7,278.42	2,639.00	20,668.13	11,996.46	32,664.59	63.27
Clive	-	-	2,788.87	-	5,065.34	3,602.38	3,237.00	14,693.79	13,061.44	27,755.23	52.94
Cluny	360.16	274.90	2,197.89	-	3,281.18	560.71	2,561.00	9,235.84	9,271.23	18,507.07	49.90
Clyde	184.98	-	2,452.32	-	11,385.51	2,832.41	2,873.00	19,778.42	15,340.00	35,068.42	56.26
Cochrane	2,950.75	-	8,699.38	-	23,039.15	-	9,932.00	44,621.28	40,327.56	84,948.84	52.53
Consort	504.41	-	6,030.90	-	22,673.55	-	6,968.00	48,888.07	27,123.22	76,011.29	64.32
Cowley	-	-	1,341.95	135.76	2,111.93	1,790.52	1,573.00	6,953.18	5,891.85	12,845.03	54.13
Craigville	-	-	1,481.72	-	2,773.02	920.77	1,794.00	6,969.51	8,025.98	14,995.49	46.48
Cremna	15.00	-	2,379.68	-	3,667.31	984.28	2,730.00	9,776.27	11,271.80	21,048.07	46.45
Crossfield	14.69	-	5,380.70	-	6,213.64	2,796.48	6,253.00	20,658.51	34,045.39	54,703.90	37.76
Crystal Springs S. V.	-	-	1,758.98	380.00	3,284.93	105.76	6,263.00	7,570.67	4,385.60	11,956.27	63.32
Czar	-	-	1,816.21	-	3,284.93	105.76	6,263.00	7,570.67	4,385.60	11,956.27	63.32
Delburne	-	-	5,351.07	-	14,929.77	7,418.05	6,253.00	33,951.69	21,245.61	55,197.50	38.75
Della	416.40	-	3,058.51	374.00	6,422.42	2,132.54	3,666.00	16,069.87	25,397.63	41,467.21	53.32
Dewberry	584.44	-	3,058.26	-	16,648.80	1,562.44	3,653.00	24,922.50	21,820.63	46,743.13	53.32
Donald	-	-	2,078.79	-	3,893.88	2,630.99	2,418.00	11,806.10	9,670.00	21,476.10	54.97
Donnelly	-	-	2,834.23	-	7,524.93	2,750.05	3,367.00	16,476.21	15,786.47	32,262.68	51.04
Duchess	-	-	3,012.02	-	9,046.53	-	3,445.00	15,503.55	15,255.45	30,759.00	50.40
Eckville	-	-	5,442.25	-	8,862.77	3,739.61	2,301.00	16,908.45	8,788.20	25,696.65	65.80
Edberg	-	-	1,985.07	228.00	10,321.82	7,341.12	6,331.00	29,654.19	28,044.59	57,708.78	51.40
Edmonton	-	-	1,842.95	-	5,710.96	-	2,171.00	9,724.91	9,916.20	19,641.11	49.51
Elk Point	-	-	3,239.40	-	9,967.34	1,814.10	3,796.00	18,816.84	17,154.37	35,971.21	52.31
Elmore	276.48	-	6,650.20	-	50,120.03	3,099.45	7,722.00	67,868.16	44,336.79	112,204.95	60.49
Empress	-	-	2,181.44	-	6,998.33	3,477.21	7,722.00	15,217.98	10,457.88	25,675.88	59.27
	-	-	5,457.34	-	16,097.25	3,415.75	6,240	31,210.34	21,107.14	52,317.48	59.66



1958 COMPARISON OF GRANTS AND TAXES IN VILLAGES  
INDIRECT GRANTS

DIRECT GRANTS										INDIRECT GRANTS			
Public Wel- fare Assis- tance Act	Home for the Aged and Infirm Act	Municipalities Assistance Act Grant	Other	School Operational	School Capital	Hospital	Total 1958 Grants	Total 1958 Tax Levy	Total Grants and Taxes	% of Grants To Total			
69.34	-	4,267.16	464.55	5,647.32	3,261.67	4,862.00	18,572.04	19,830.87	38,402.91	48.36			
-	435.90	4,633.76	423.75	10,775.43	2,498.26	5,317.00	24,084.10	26,902.06	50,986.16	47.24			
-	-	2,561.94	1,295.19	5,512.32	-	2,951.00	12,320.45	7,620.55	19,941.00	61.78			
-	25.44	4,941.58	-	10,436.51	5,937.62	5,889.00	27,230.15	34,159.16	61,389.31	44.36			
-	423.93	7,022.88	-	17,881.26	11,967.66	8,216.00	45,511.73	31,462.16	76,973.89	59.13			
-	-	2,034.05	-	6,775.40	1,153.04	2,288.00	12,250.49	5,462.00	17,712.49	69.16			
20.00	-	2,491.68	-	4,564.59	-	2,873.00	9,949.27	4,770.97	14,720.24	67.59			
-	-	1,628.51	-	2,621.93	958.21	1,885.00	7,093.65	5,778.93	12,872.58	55.11			
-	-	2,409.78	594.63	11,336.07	21,999.64	2,795.00	39,135.12	9,535.19	48,670.31	80.41			
-	-	970.88	-	427.14	-	1,105.00	2,503.02	790.90	3,293.92	75.99			
845.65	-	3,295.91	-	23,497.05	12,558.04	3,900.00	44,096.65	25,412.46	69,509.11	63.44			
-	-	3,512.93	-	35,529.26	3,904.22	4,082.00	47,028.41	19,460.75	66,489.16	70.73			
-	-	3,139.76	-	8,422.81	1,922.78	3,666.00	17,151.35	15,302.89	32,454.24	52.85			
-	-	3,549.72	-	3,153.89	2,243.12	4,030.00	12,976.73	6,317.55	19,294.28	67.26			
-	-	2,004.02	-	10,174.27	954.82	2,379.00	15,512.11	10,874.31	26,386.42	58.79			
-	-	2,357.35	-	4,923.62	3,229.21	2,717.00	13,227.18	8,267.25	21,494.43	61.54			
521.94	-	2,335.18	577.86	7,449.08	-	2,756.00	13,640.06	12,667.14	26,307.20	51.85			
-	-	3,957.97	-	21,966.29	-	4,680.00	30,604.26	27,791.16	58,395.42	52.41			
-	-	5,916.95	-	25,991.65	12,179.22	7,111.00	51,198.82	49,029.28	100,228.10	51.08			
-	-	2,311.59	-	6,009.63	1,179.32	2,691.00	12,191.54	8,590.34	20,781.88	58.66			
-	-	1,877.60	-	4,417.97	754.96	2,275.00	9,325.53	11,682.42	21,007.95	44.39			
458.29	513.64	5,291.03	-	24,210.32	6,592.80	6,253.00	43,319.08	30,930.83	74,249.91	58.34			
-	-	3,228.84	1,457.49	12,720.02	4,286.13	3,887.00	25,579.48	31,113.05	56,692.53	45.12			
251.04	-	4,667.15	-	11,411.88	2,077.00	5,473.00	23,880.07	30,691.63	54,571.70	43.76			
-	-	1,958.45	-	2,654.65	1,194.74	2,275.00	8,082.84	7,780.72	15,863.56	50.95			
-	-	127.95	-	1,854.90	1,059.31	156.00	3,198.16	1,681.56	4,879.72	65.54			
-	-	889.70	-	1,519.70	676.45	1,027.00	4,112.85	2,511.00	6,623.85	62.09			
-	-	947.77	-	1,882.44	1,087.22	1,118.00	5,035.43	3,426.95	8,462.38	59.50			
888.24	-	6,427.22	1,893.56	15,628.24	2,191.44	7,514.00	34,542.70	29,471.30	64,014.00	53.96			
-	-	3,986.47	-	14,326.26	7,656.69	4,498.00	30,467.42	10,176.05	40,643.47	74.96			
304.00	-	3,342.09	883.78	5,062.04	3,680.29	3,861.00	17,133.20	16,884.81	34,018.01	50.37			
-	-	409.69	-	241.34	139.39	455.00	1,245.42	598.80	1,844.22	67.53			
422.84	-	6,965.05	2,601.57	22,344.03	19,926.17	8,216.00	60,475.66	34,413.99	94,889.65	63.73			
-	-	1,401.81	-	4,281.17	1,442.58	1,651.00	8,776.56	8,034.55	16,811.11	52.21			
1,625.52	-	5,070.41	2,552.29	17,539.66	7,496.24	5,941.00	40,225.12	23,401.09	63,626.21	63.22			
-	-	2,035.15	1,127.79	4,526.60	1,030.82	2,457.00	11,177.36	12,289.63	23,466.99	47.63			
-	-	2,199.99	938.97	6,993.93	1,369.65	2,613.00	14,115.54	12,982.35	27,097.89	52.09			
-	-	5,793.64	-	9,871.16	317.82	6,656.00	22,877.00	17,145.52	40,022.52	57.16			
-	414.24	6,713.71	-	16,177.88	5,451.28	7,787.00	36,655.75	39,277.04	75,932.79	48.27			
-	-	4,431.51	-	7,748.81	5,633.67	5,161.00	23,508.68	22,426.04	45,934.72	51.18			
-	901.20	6,799.52	-	35,961.18	6,576.76	7,865.00	58,687.60	46,587.32	105,274.92	55.75			
-	-	4,859.51	568.41	15,011.54	483.32	5,681.00	26,603.78	26,160.82	52,764.60	50.42			
90.00	-	1,661.24	466.68	3,756.77	855.51	2,015.00	8,845.20	10,038.26	18,883.46	46.84			
-	-	1,549.30	-	4,528.16	1,525.80	1,820.00	9,423.26	7,261.64	16,684.90	56.48			
-	-	6,645.00	-	13,141.20	9,346.32	7,683.00	36,815.52	32,994.94	69,810.46	52.74			
107.04	-	2,923.21	-	4,682.74	1,554.88	3,445.00	12,712.87	18,169.99	30,882.86	41.16			
-	-	896.30	-	1,347.27	447.35	1,066.00	3,756.92	4,369.39	8,126.31	46.23			
-	-	4,813.38	-	25,435.67	2,387.05	5,720.00	38,356.10	38,949.48	77,305.58	49.62			
-	-	2,364.52	-	9,196.07	989.25	2,756.00	15,305.84	9,616.42	24,922.26	61.41			
85.80	-	3,096.99	1,014.21	6,108.25	-	3,549.00	13,854.25	13,068.50	26,922.75	51.46			
-	-	3,160.42	148.00	16,193.99	1,854.07	3,783.00	25,139.48	22,153.12	47,292.60	53.16			
-	-	2,097.84	565.14	13,592.76	2,485.91	2,470.00	21,211.65	11,296.43	32,508.08	65.25			
725.29	-	8,392.03	-	33,170.31	5,323.31	9,646.00	57,256.94	41,688.69	98,945.63	57.87			
92.21	-	2,531.52	-	9,264.45	4,603.16	3,003.00	19,494.34	13,062.81	32,557.15	59.88			
1,987.14	-	9,630.68	-	85,002.49	9,732.05	12,116.00	118,468.36	114,169.86	232,638.22	50.92			
-	-	663.31	-	772.28	446.04	767.00	2,648.63	1,747.95	4,396.58	60.24			
-	-	2,233.02	794.40	7,563.94	3,011.25	2,639.00	16,241.61	11,727.30	27,968.91	58.07			
-	-	1,436.15	-	681.70	249.13	1,599.00	3,965.98	1,851.10	5,817.08	68.18			



1958 COMPARISON OF GRANTS AND TAXES IN VILLAGES

	DIRECT GRANTS				INDIRECT GRANTS				Total 1958 Grants	Total 1958 Tax Levy	Total Grants and Taxes	% of Grants to Total
	Public Welfare Assistance Act	Home for the Aged and Infirm Act	Municipalities Assistance Act Grant	Other	School Operational	School Capital	Hospital					
Rockyford	-	-	2,466.63	-	4,788.86	512.14	2,938.00	10,705.63	18,284.70	28,990.33	36.93	
Rosemary	-	-	1,993.37	-	7,371.83	3,127.15	2,288.00	14,780.35	13,649.23	28,429.58	51.99	
Rumsey	-	-	1,203.12	-	2,053.61	681.89	1,417.00	5,355.62	6,869.89	12,225.51	43.81	
Rycroft	-	-	4,696.05	-	25,875.16	10,993.15	5,512.00	47,076.36	34,442.19	81,518.55	57.75	
Ryley	-	-	5,490.89	-	17,657.14	8,273.82	6,435.00	37,856.85	33,865.01	71,721.86	52.78	
Sandy Beach S. V.	-	-	1,826.49	-	2,766.25	505.91	2,041.00	7,139.65	3,533.90	10,673.55	66.89	
Sangudo	818.74	-	3,692.50	-	19,792.96	3,619.84	4,303.00	32,227.04	21,000.85	53,227.89	60.54	
Seba Beach S. V.	-	-	6,675.20	152.66	6,564.42	3,791.34	7,696.00	24,879.62	14,812.09	39,691.71	62.68	
Sedgewick	901.84	846.85	6,797.21	2,481.75	16,086.04	3,150.20	7,904.00	38,167.89	31,733.35	69,901.24	54.60	
Sexsmith	368.20	-	4,601.79	-	28,616.75	4,993.44	5,460.00	44,040.18	36,721.64	80,761.82	54.53	
Silver Beach S. V.	-	-	1,605.86	-	2,494.41	80.31	1,846.00	6,026.58	5,696.75	11,723.33	51.41	
Smoky Lake	309.39	-	6,921.82	-	41,059.80	23,546.02	8,021.00	79,858.03	43,284.83	123,142.86	64.85	
Spruce Grove	120.00	-	3,484.91	346.88	7,771.10	4,488.28	4,082.00	20,293.17	22,012.65	42,305.82	47.97	
Standard	-	-	2,592.97	-	4,986.36	852.09	3,094.00	11,525.42	17,434.84	28,960.26	39.80	
Stirling	829.18	-	4,936.56	-	7,298.70	13,831.57	5,590.00	32,486.01	16,617.81	49,103.82	66.16	
Strome	312.00	-	3,418.52	1,282.42	7,693.33	1,506.61	3,978.00	18,190.88	13,691.81	31,882.69	57.06	
Thorhill	-	273.50	3,141.35	208.08	11,345.92	4,516.88	3,744.00	23,229.73	25,439.11	48,668.84	47.73	
Thorsby	174.70	49.23	4,476.85	485.55	15,865.64	7,062.16	5,343.00	33,457.13	32,098.96	65,556.09	51.04	
Tilley	-	-	2,725.37	-	9,856.72	4,181.24	3,120.00	19,883.33	10,816.34	30,699.67	64.77	
Trachu	-	-	7,445.10	-	15,820.90	20,864.05	8,853.00	52,983.05	50,057.82	103,040.87	51.42	
Turner Valley	824.10	-	7,479.03	115.64	6,450.81	-	8,502.00	23,371.58	24,813.11	48,184.69	48.50	
Vauxhall	7.20	-	7,984.94	1,925.00	18,951.32	4,326.27	9,269.00	42,463.73	49,902.08	92,365.81	45.97	
Veteran	-	1,523.75	2,667.27	-	13,202.10	7,132.28	3,133.00	27,658.40	12,595.94	40,254.34	68.71	
Vilna	731.03	-	4,140.54	-	30,900.67	17,720.21	4,862.00	58,354.45	27,658.82	86,013.27	67.84	
Wanham	-	-	2,852.11	-	12,513.73	5,316.50	3,302.00	23,984.34	11,123.22	35,107.56	68.32	
Warburg	-	-	2,669.47	364.50	6,504.31	2,895.23	3,094.00	15,527.51	11,380.47	26,907.98	57.70	
Warner	-	-	5,073.78	-	13,395.17	3,925.43	6,032.00	28,426.38	32,212.35	60,638.73	46.88	
Warspite	-	-	1,755.93	-	13,968.80	8,010.50	2,067.00	25,802.23	10,545.95	36,348.18	70.99	
Waskatenau	-	-	2,963.08	240.75	27,514.30	15,778.26	3,536.00	50,032.39	24,834.32	74,866.71	66.83	
Wembley	134.60	-	3,577.61	-	9,773.79	2,661.54	4,147.00	20,294.54	16,158.31	36,452.85	55.67	
Wildwood	3,651.95	-	5,498.66	-	12,943.27	3,000.87	6,305.00	31,399.75	26,316.11	57,715.86	54.40	
Willington	483.00	-	4,727.22	-	24,048.27	2,256.85	5,603.00	37,118.34	28,909.16	66,027.50	56.22	
Youngstown	-	-	3,463.85	61.44	11,940.37	2,083.16	3,965.00	21,513.82	13,393.80	34,907.62	61.63	
	39,387.66	6,876.26	563,065.41	32,726.90	1,781,915.70	610,626.86	657,644.00	3,692,242.79	3,000,430.72	6,692,673.51	55.17%	

NOTE: Direct grants are as shown in each village's Audited Financial Statement. Indirect grants are grants paid to the school and hospital authorities concerned and to express these grants in terms of their assistance to municipalities, school grants have been prorated on an assessment basis in the same proportion as the school demands on the tax levy and hospital grants have been calculated on a Provincial per-capita basis. The resulting figures should therefore be considered approxi-  
mations only.



LONG IN THE SERVICE



AFTER THIRTY-NINE YEARS - September 2 Miss May Carter, Cash Clerk in the Accounts Office, was guest of honor at a tea marking her retirement. Angus Morrison, Deputy Minister, made the presentation (a luggage set). That's Duncan Watson, Secretary-Accountant, right, and William Parsons, Assistant Accountant, to the left.

(Picture by Ben Sutherland—CSA)

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Miss May Carter joined the staff of the Department of Municipal Affairs on August 21, 1920 and retired on September 2, 1959. That gives her a record of service extending over 39 years—a period exceeded by very few people. During those years, the Department has been headed by ten ministers and seven deputy ministers. She remembers all these officials.

Miss Carter was born in Innisfail but came to Edmonton in 1913. Here she attended McTavish Business College and worked for a short time for Mr. Whiston, who was Secretary of Municipal Hospitals in those days.

Transferring to the Department of Municipal Affairs, Miss Carter went to work in the Accounts Branch where she remained until her retirement. She was Cash Clerk in the office during the past few years.

A period of nearly 40 years brings many changes. Miss Carter believes that apart from the overall growth of the Department during those years the most notable transformation followed the use of machines—typewriters, comptometers, calculators and various book keeping and key punch machines—all of which are standard equipment now.

Miss Carter was guest of honor at several functions arranged by her fellow workers. Among these was a tea held in the Accounts Office on September 2 at which Deputy Minister Angus Morrison presented her with a set of luggage on behalf of the Department.

Asked about her plans for the future, Miss Carter said she hadn't quite decided. After a visit with her brother who lives at the Coast, she said she would probably divide her time between Edmonton and Vancouver, with the emphasis, (understandably after a residence lasting 46 years) on the former.



SECRETARY'S  
CALENDAR

Prepare monthly cash statement, Section 67 (N) of the Town and Village Act.

THIS MONTH

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Mr. Isbister said it is difficult to assess the true worth of such a program but felt it had made a substantial contribution toward easing seasonal unemployment. He said the 173,505 man-days of employment provided was an indication of the scope of the various projects undertaken by Alberta municipalities.

Calling it a "trial run," Mr. Isbister said the program operated "fairly smoothly". This was due, he continued, to the efforts of secretary-treasurers and other municipal officials whose duty it was to prepare applications, keep records of hours of work and submit claims as the works progressed. One point occasioning some delay was in the matter of description of projects. The Federal authorities require a fairly detailed description of the location of works and as in a number of instances it was necessary to hold up the processing of an application until a more detailed description or a map showing locations had been obtained. Mr. Isbister expressed confidence in the success of this year's program and hoped for "continued fine co-operation and careful attention of the municipalities," which would mean, he said, that delays in handling applications and claims this year would be kept to a minimum.

SCENE OF THE ACCIDENT

In a recent accident near Cold Lake, Alberta, a workman was instantly killed when the winch line on an under road boring machine he was operating parted resulting in his being struck with the broken end as it whipped back toward the machine.

At the time of the mishap a 24 inch casing was being run under a taxi strip on an airfield. Work had progressed to the point where the casing was approximately 60 feet under the strip when difficulty was encountered. Continued efforts to bore through resulted in the 3/4 inch winch line breaking on two occasions, once on the day prior to the accident, at which time no one was injured, and again on the following day when the operator was killed.

Investigation revealed the cause of the accident was not due to any fault in the equipment used but rather to the manner in which it was being employed and to a lack of knowledge respecting the use of wire rope by the persons involved.

In this particular case rope fastenings consisted of knots rather than approved clamping devices resulting in a 50% reduction in the ultimate strength of the rope. In conjunction with this condition a particularly bad angle on the rope in the direction of pull further reduced the strength. Failure of the line occurred when the operator failed to recognize the limitations imposed on the rope and exceeded the safety margin in his efforts to run the auger and casing through the fill under the runway.

Following the accident an inquest was held and the Coroner's Jury recommended that the use of knots as a method of fastening wire ropes be prohibited. The Department is in agreement with this recommendation and further recommends that persons having occasion to work with wire rope take advantage of information available to acquaint themselves with all phases of this field.

Accidents of this nature need not occur. A concentrated effort on the part of persons concerned to familiarize themselves with the use of wire rope and observe good rigging up and working practices would eliminate them entirely.

W.E. Sutton,  
Chief Factory Inspector.

